E. B. MURRAY, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1881.

ONE YEAR ... SIX MONTHS ... Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE LYNCHING AT PROSPERITY.

The INTELLIGENCER has always condemned lynch law as dangerous and not to be countenanced in a civilized country. It is a very great calamity for any community to resort to it. But in such a case as the outrage upon Miss Werts at Prosperity, we cannot do otherwise than commend the motives and the men that meted out swift, sure and awful vengeance upon the human fiends who had committed the blackest of crimes. None of the dignity or consideration bestowed by the law upon those accused should have been shown these guilty wr tches; and it is a tribute to the moderation and law-abiding disposition of the people of Newborry that no worse or more torturing form of death was resorted to. Such criminals as those at Prosperity should never be permitted to see the inside of a Court House. The law's penalties are too slow, too uncertain and too quiet for such criminals. Society would become too unsafe were the ignorant and brutal class of a community allowed to commit such revolting and demoniacal crimes, and then appeal to the courts, where the technicalities of the law sometimes free the most guilty of criminals. In such cases as that at Prosperity a community would be guilty of a social crime if it should fail to inflict summary punishment upon the criminals, both as an avengement of their terrible deed and as an example to others, warning them against the commission of such crimes. We say, Well done, men of Prosperity.

THE SAVANNAH VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Savannah Vailey Railroad meets to-day for the purpose of opening and considering the bids which have been put in for grading the Road. This is a very important meeting, and upon its result may depend the destiny of the enterprise. The amount of money subscribed and the distance of the Road to Trickem's are known, and no contract should be made that does not practically grade the Road, for it will be easier to use the subscribed capital for the completion of the Road if held as money than if injudiciously spent in grading a portion of the line. In fact, we think that it was a mistake to have begun the collection even of the taxes until either convict labor was obtained or contracts offered which would have ensured the grading of the line. The taxes could have been held as a subscribed capital and called in as soon as the details of the work were arranged. However, this is not the question now under consideration. If contracts can be let by which the Road to its intersection with the Greenwood & Augusta Road can be graded, we apprehend that the necessary means to carry it on to Aiken can easily be secured. If such contracts cannot be secured, the money should be held as a bonus to offer some company looking for connections with the up-country from the coast, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, such a company can be found in less than twelve months. Any contracts awarded will, of course, be so drawn as to ensure their performance of the work before the money is paid. We have no doubt the Directors fully understand their business, but throw out these sug-

gestions for consideration. GEN. GRANT, AGAIN. Gen. Grant is a troublesome patriot. His services to the country in the recent civil war are continually made the basis for new and extraordinary obligations on the part of the government. Washington, who has been christened by history "the father of his country," and awarded the position of "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was for his glorious services and sacrifices awarded two terms of the Presidency. He had risked his life in the battle, and upon its result depended both his honor, his property and his very life. Had his cause failed the traitor's halter would have taken his life and the British government would have taken his property. Yet after the achievement of lib. erty and independence for his country, he, at the end of two Presidential terms, retired to his estate at Mount Vernon without any ostentation or show, and there were no begging expeditions, nor dead head trips, nor dangerous political designs formed for him. General Jackson, as the head of the American ermies, preserved this country in its in ancy from conquest by Great Britain after having braved the dangers of several border and Indian wars, and for these services two terms of the Presidency were given him, and nothing more was asked or expected from his countrymen. Gen. Scott, commanding the armies of the United States conquered Mexico, and added a large Western territory to our country, which has proven a most valuable acquisition, and yet he never received any recognition of those services. Gen. Grant did not render services in the civil war of any greater value than those rendered by Gen. Sherman, who has received no recognition beyond permission to remain in the army and rise as vacancies occurred. On the contrary Gen. Grant has twice had the Presidency, and his salary was raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per annual. At the conclusion of his second term his friends wished to run him for a third term, in defiance of all the precedents of our government, and, failing in this, he was for two years chance of securing a representative in deadheaded over Europe with a govern-General Garfield's cabinet, for a number ment steamer at his service. Upon his of reasons, prominent among which is return to this country his name was the fact that ther; are more white Reprominently urged for a third Presidential term, and, failing in this, his friends are now trying to put him on the retired list of Generals, with a handsome salary.

the Government. When he retires from bine in favor of any one of them. For official life he should, like all of our instance, Senator Bruce, the colored Senother Presidents, go to work as a citizen. ator from Mississippi, who has been more In our Republic the fact that a man has prominently spoken of for a cabinet poheld high official position should not sition than any other colores man, is elevate him above work. It is our boast strongly opposed a different parts of the that all men are cound in our system, and country. Recently the colored people yet it is proposed to put one man above of Tenneesce and Alabama have declared another in consequence of his official for John M. Langston, and the colored position. A President ought to dignify people of Cleveland, Ohio, have adopted abor as Cincinnatus of old did by returning to it when his term of service | ion would probably defeat a col . nan, has ended. For this reason we think it if one ever had any chance, though we is about time for Gen. Grant's friends to do not think there has ever been quit begging for him. He ought to go any chance of any colored man being to work, and quit expecting to be forever | called to the cabinet. deadheaded through life.

IMMIGHATION.

The people of North Carolina are awake upon the subject of immigration, At a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held in Raleigh recently, Col. A. Pope, general passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast Line and other railway lines in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, was elected General Immigration Agent for North Carolino. Col. Pope is a thorough business

man, and will doubtless render efficient

service in the new line of business added to his other duties. South Carolina has offered very liberal inducements to imnigrants, and we hope our Department of Agriculture, which meets in Columbia this week, will put some well-devised and practical plan in operation for inducing immigrants to settle in our midst. South Carolina will become more prosperous and quiet politically when we receive about twenty thousand additional white citizens. As long as the negro has a coniderable majority of voters in the State, it will require considerable interest in politics and effort towards persuading the colored voter to go with the Democratic party in order to keep the State Democratic. The reason for this is simply that so long as the negro has a majority in the State it is an inviting field for political adventurers, and their influence ere long to see a happy South, adding to and teachings are hard to be overcome the wealth, population and energy by the plain, staightforward course of of the country, and contributing all the white people. Whenever we get a the great staples that add to our clear white majority the problem will be wealth and population. If such secsolved, and there will be no occasion for tional haters and political demagogues the solicitude and interest which is now as Mr. Sherman could be disposed of, necessary to be taken in politics every the South's prosperity would be greatly two years. Immigration is the key to the enhanced. It is the false impression situation, and our people should use they have spread through the North and very effort to promote it. Not only is West that has prevented the tide of inmmigration valuable politically, but it dustrious immigration and capital from will greatly enhance the material pros- coming freely to the South. We believe perity of the State. Our neighboring States are active in their work, and we it is not through the help of Mr. Shershould not lag behind.

COERCION FOR IRELAND. Telegrams from London indicate that

towards Ireland will be one of vigorous coercion, if not active persecution. Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, is leading in this policy, and will, in all probability, carry the Parliament with him. It is said that the bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland will much resemble the Westmeath Act of 1871. It will empower the Viceroy, with the advice of he Irish Privy Council, to declare the districts in which the Act is to be enforced, and a subsequent clause will suspend the writ of habeas corpus by empowering the Viceroy, upon reasonable suspicion, to arrest any person deemed an ofiender within the terms of the Act. It will also provide that persons so arrestfor the trial by jury. The possible suspension of the writ of habeas corpus will continue until the first of August. The adoption of such measures as those indicated on the part of the British Government will bring the Irish troubles to an early crisis. The Land League will either peacefully disband or, failing to do this, will be compelled to cease its agitation and resistance to the oppression of merciless landlords. The policy of coercion may cause a conflict. It certainly would, and ought to do so, if Ireland was in a condition to resist. The Irish people are struggling for justice and right and liberty. In this struggle they have the sympathies of all free people The course of the English people towards them has always been oppressive and tyrannical. It will be a happy day for this poor people when they shall be delivered from their op-

THE COST OF POST OFFICES. A great many persons have no idea of the cost of maintaining the postal system of the United States. The post office appropriation bill as reported to the House from the committee, appropriated aggregating \$42,475,932. The bill shows an increase over last year's appropriations of \$1,667,012. The estimated postal revenue for 1882 is \$38,845,174 or \$1,915,258 less than the sum required to make the postoffice department selfsustaining. The amount appropriated for the Star Route service is \$7,875,000, which is an increase of \$875,000 over last year's appropriation. It is believed an effort will be made in the House to is not half so apt to burst a boiler by a good illustration of what the aggregation of small things can do. A man never feels the three cents he puts on each letter as a stamp, and yet the whole of the staups used in one year amounts in the United States to \$38,845,174.

This sum, however, is so distributed that This sum, however, is so distributed that every citizen has the advantage of the mails, and yet his postage bill is so small that it is generally not even thought of.

pressive bondage.

The colored people have very little publicans who want the positions than there are offices, and they will not near go around among them. Therefore, the President cannot jump his white sup-We think this measure should fail. We have no prejudice against Gen. Grant. He was an able and successful General, and in war was fair and brave. His military record is an admirable one, but as a him right or not. Another reason why mivitian we think he has proven a failure.

Even if his civil record had been as brilliant as his military, we do not think he at cross-purposes with one another, should be supported at the expense of and too jealous of their leaders to com-. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

resolutions opposing Bruce. This divis-

The Louisville Courier-Journal does not take any stock in the idea that railroad corporations have vested rights which are supreme and beyond State control. It puts the argument very strongly in the following conclusion "If the State takes the private property of individuals and devotes it to the service of corporations it ceases to be private property. If, on the contrary, the road is private property, then the State has the same authority over it as it has over the property of other citizens, and when emergencies arise it can take it and devote it to the use of the public.' Railroad corporations should be required to deal fairly and equitably with the people for whom they do business. Their great privileges are given them for the good of the public, as well as for their own good, and they should not be allowed to impose upon the people in order to enrich themselves. The Legislature has the power to regulate corporations of its the power to regulate corporations of its great representative of the revolution of own creation, and public sentiment should 1861, simply because from the peculiar require this right to be exercised.

Secretary Sherman, in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, last week, said the South was about to be developed in wealth and population; that he had been surprised by the returns of the census from the South, but that new surprises may be expected, and that he expected that prosperity is dawning upon us, but man and his political friends. It is in spite of them.

Steam Bollers on Farms.

the policy of the British administration EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: During the last week there have been several fatal boiler explosions in different sections of the country, some of them being in the South. These accidents have called forth numerous articles from scientific men on the danger of allowing persons who know little or nothing of machinery to take charge of engines. One of these writers uses the following language:-"Now-a-days steam is being substituted in all departments of life for manual labor and horse power. And so universally is it used upon the farm in sawing wood, grinding and threshing grain, and ginning cotton that every farm hand considers himself an expert in 'running engines, made chiefly in New York State. that have simply cast-iron beilers. During the past fall two or three engines were introduced into my section of country. In less than a month one of them exploded, and during the very cold weather of Christmas week the other cracked by reason of the water freezing within "

While I admit that a great many of these explosions occur from the cheapness of construction of the engines, and the defective material out of which they are made, still the majority of them occur from the carelessness and utter ignorance of those in charge c, the engines in the capacity of engineers. Ninetenths of the men who are driving engines on plantations have never seen the inside of a machine shop, let alone served an apprenticeship, and if life depended on it, could not name correctly the different parts of an engine. With such a class of engine driver is it strange that we hear of so many fatal boiler explosions? Almost any intelligent boy twelve years of age can run an engine for a short time, for there is very little if any science required to run an engine, but when it comes to the driving of an engine for weeks at a time, it takes \$40,760,432 and is based upon estimates something more than an intelligent boy or man, for an engine requires constant watching, and the slightest inattention or carelessness on the part of the driver may prove fatal. One of the chief causes of an explosion comes from allowing the water in the boiler to get too the over-heated flues. One-half, if not more, of the boiler explosions which we ment bill. hear of is traced to this cause. A driver still further increase this item. This is carrying an excess of steam as he is in steam instead of horse power, they must get men who are experts to drive their engines, or they will find steam a dang-

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1881.

- Carrie Stokes, a colored women, re siding two miles east of Atlan'a, Ga., was found dead in her home on inst Sat-

PENSIONING GRANT.

Debate in the United States Senate on the How Commissioner Trescott Answered

WASHINGTON, January 24. The calendar of general orders being the regular order, Senator Logan asked unanimous consent to take up the bill to retire Gen. Grant.

Senator Logan then moved to lay aside all prior orders to take up the bill. Senator Bayard suggested the proprie-ty of deferring the consideration of the proposition in view of the probability of carly action upon a general measure to supply what he regarded as a deficiency by providing a pension for our ex-l'residents. He thought that provision for the single individual named could be amply covered in a general law

covered in a general law.

Senator Logan said it was true the proposition was an exceptional one, and proceeded to show why the bill should be

Senator Hill, of Georgia, said he was revolution beginning in 1861, which lat-ter had accomplished great results, Seur-tor Hill said he regarded Gen. Grant as the most remarkable man which the events of that revolution had developed, and in his judgment the man without whom the revolution would not have been successful. This, he said, was not a hasty or ill-considered remark. What-ever his merits or demerits, Gen. Grant would take his place in history as the would be regarded as the one man on either side of the line without whom that revolution would not have been successful. Whether this reason would prompt him to support Senator Logan's bill or

pose to be dragged to day into any parti-san discussion in regard to the late war is lightly taken to change the policy of if he could avoid it. Gen. Grant would the Government, contradiction with the beyond question pass into history as the great general of that struggle. He entertained the greatest admiration for the general's military shill, and disclained any intention to utter a word against him personally. The Southern people had in every way evidenced their admiration of Gen. Grant as a soldier, and of the course pursued by him at the close to the the course pursued by him at the close our Government to recall to your atten-of the war, when on the field of Appoof the war, when on the field of Appo-mattox he handed back to Robert E. Lee his sword, and when afterwards he went munication comes from it after careful as agent to the Southern States and reported to the President the undoubted loyalty and patriotism of the Southern people, every Southern heart beat with gratitude to him. When a special office was created for him, with the rank of General, no Southern many interested. General, no Southern man interposed a States is merely speaking the language of single objection, and when at Cairo and "violent men," or that the great nation in other points, after visiting every Southern State, Gen. Grant attested that the people of the South were as loyal to the Constitution and the flag as the people of the North, the Southern people again evinced by their loud acclaim their gratitude for that testimony. But when Gen. Grant deliberately left the place provided for him by the representatives of the people, when he entered the arena of partisan polities, when he took the subject of grave interest in respectful of of partisan politics, when he took the chances of political life, he held that he should stand the hazard of the die. This, therefore, was no Democratic funeral. It belonged to the Republican side of the House to provide for their wounded and their dead in the late conflicts. When be justly offended if we should venture to It will also provide that persons so arrested cannot be released, tried or bailed without an order of the Privy Council or Viceroy. Another clause will in certain cases substitute a trial before two judges for the trial by jury. The possible suppose for the trial by jury and the constant of the streets of ate chamber. We have funerals enough of our own, [Laughter,] and we have our own wounded that we are supposed to take care of. Senator Vest added he was aware that for what he said to-day he would be followed, as he had been on a recent occasion by the partisan press of the country, with the cry of "Rebel," "unreconstructed Democrat," and that we re-reseat in all that we may say the grave, well-considered resolution of the Country, with the cry of "Rebel," "unreconstructed Democrat," and that worst of all stigmas, "Bourbon." Be it so. Sometime ago he had said, in regard to that distinguished personage, John Brown, that he thought he had been properly executed at Harper's Ferty, and immediately many of the partisan press of the country undertook to defend every act of John Brown's and to atigmatize him (Senator Vest) as disloyal stigmatize him (Senator Vest) as disloyal to the government, although he had only repeated the declaration of the Republican party male in one Care any communications which we may make Mr. Trescott's vigorous reply to the language of the Chinese Commissioners seemed to have good effect. They humbled themselves almost to the dust, and can party made in open Convention in 1860, when they stigmr tized the same man as a criminal. No apprehension of such abuse would defer him from dis-

such abuse would defer him from discharging his duty on this occasion. He had no nostility towards Con. Grant, but was opposed to the bill because he thought there was something else for the representatives of the people to do than to provide places for a gentleman, no matter how distinguished, who had taken the chances of political life.

Senator Logan expressed his regret that any senator should attribute a partisan motive to the proposition, and he said this with the greater emphasis because it was one which he himself had based simply upon Gen. Grant's distinguished military record. So far as the killed and wounded were concerned the Republican side had tried to do well by their own.

The remarks of Senator Logan were

The remarks of Senator Logan were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour and the Chair, Senator Ed-munds, announced as the regular order the Indian land-in-severalty bill.

Senator Logan then moved to post-

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion.

Senator Butler before the vote was taken remarked that he did not desire to ing for or against the bill by insinuations from any quarter. Other matters equally important were pending, and their precedence would not prejudice the bill. No man on the floor would go farther than himself to do justice to Gen. Grant, if injustice was being done to him but.

feated, ayes 25 noes 29—a party vote, except Senators Lamar and McPherson, Democrats, and Senator Davis, of Illinois, Independent, who voted with the

land-in-severalty bill, the discussion upon which occupied the remainder o the day.

- Garfield will go to Washington in W. D. Washburne's magnificent palace car, which is a marvel of vehicular architecture, and cost \$17,000. - The Massachusetts Democrats vo'ed

AN INSULT RESENTED.

Washington, January 14.
The committee on Foreign Relations has held one meeting to consider the Chinese treaties, but has not decided upon its

oport. There is little doubt entertained, however, that both treaties will ultimate-

ly be reported favorably. Accompany ing the treaties, which were sent to the Senate last Tuesday, was the correspond-ence between the Commissioners who negotiated the treaties and the Secretary of State. This correspondence embraces the memorandum submitted by the contracting Powers, the precis of conservations between the Commissioners of the United States Government and the Commissioners of the Emperor of China and despatches to and from the State Departnt. It seems that the American Commissioners had very little difficulty in securing the modification of the Burlin-Senator Hill, of Georgia, said he was not prepared to vote on the proposition to day, and would therefore vote against Senator Logan's motion, but his inclination was to vote for the bill if he could do so consistently with his sense of duty to the public. He would not do so, however, for the reasons given by Senator submitted a memorandum on the subject submitted a memorandum on the subject. to the public. He would not do so, however, for the reasons given by Senator
Logan in its favor. After stating what
he characterized as the three great epochs
in American history, namely, the settlein American history, namely, the settlesenting this Covernment, and contained
senting this Covernment, and contained
sertain flings at the people of this councertain flings at the people of this coun-try which were very promptly met and decisively answered by the American Commission. The following extracts from a precis of a conversation between the Commissioners of the two Govern-ments shows the manner in which the American Commissioners upheld the dignity of the United States Government. In reply to an insolent memorandum from the Chinese Commissioners, Mr. Trescott said :

"We have received the communication of your Excellencies, with the request that we would say how it strikes us. We will do so with entire frankness, but revolution would not have been successful. Whether this reason would prompt him to support Senator Logan's bill or not he was not now prepared to say. In speaking as he did he did not desire to cater to the opposite side of the Chamber, nor did his remarks measure in the speaking as he did he did not desire to cater to the opposite side of the Chamber, nor did his remarks measure in the slightest degree any opinion he might entertain of Gen. Grant personally.

Senator Vest said he had objected to the consideration of the bill on principle, and he was equally opposed to any legislation on the subject of the kind suggested by Senator Bayard. He did not propose to be dragged to-day into any particause of temporary competition between the Irish and stranger guests, a decision is lightly taken to change the policy of Constitution of the United States and existing treaties cannot be avoided.' of the United States, and that any com

The Laurens Railroad.

and only a few himsels before said property was offered for sale.

3d. Because the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the road, who were awaiting the result of said appeal,

appeal, and not expecting the said sale to take place on said day, were taken

wholly by surprise.

5th. Because by the operation of the said syndicate, or combination, bond-holders were forced either to become

a few gallant men, in response to a notion of false honor, have expiated their mistaken ideas on this historic spot. Now, however, there is but little danger in billingsgate. Public sentiment has changed and improved fire-arme have also contributed to this result .- Washing ton Correspondence Athens Banner.

And Still Another.

The fast mail, due here yesterday morn virtually agreed to recommend a modifi-cation of the Burlingame Treaty, and "The fast mail, due here yesterday morning from Atlanta, was wrecked three miles east of Gaffney's, at 9 o'clock. The accident is supposed to have resulted from a spread in the track. The train consisted of a postal, a combination and a Pullman sleeping car. All three of these, leaving their trucks, went down an embankment twenty feet high, but remained upright. Three passengers, Conductor John Humphries and two train hands were hurt, but not seriously, Conductor Humphries receiving the severest expressed a desire to co-operate with the expressed a desire to co-operate with the United States in regulating immigration. The Chinese Commissioners submitted a treaty project giving the United States the right only to limit the number of actual laborers who might enter the ports of California, but not absolutely to prohibit opigration to the States. ports of California, but not absolutely to prohibit emigration to that State. It provided that Chinese might go to any other State in the Union but Cali .nia for purposes of labor, and made the limitation upon immigration short as regards the term of years and "not small" regarding the number of Chinese ductor Humphries receiving the severest injuries. The combination car, belong-ing to the Richmond & Danville Road, small" regarding the number of Chinese allowed to enter our ports. The American Commissioners submitted a treaty project which was virtually the one finally adopted. aught fire and was consumed, but the other cars were uninjured. The engine was drawn from the track by the cars, but did not go down the embankment. Engineer Newman escaped unhurt. The express, also due here vesterday morning, had turned out on a siding at Gaffney's and was passed by the fast mail. This train arrived here at 8.30 last night, pre-The Laurens Herald is informed that a ceded one hour by the train due here yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock yesterday evening the engine of the wrecked train was on the track, and all trains ovement is afoot to set aside the recent sale of this road on the following 1st. Because there was an appeal pendmoving regularly.' ing which contemplated the taking of the matter out of the hands of Mr. Barn-

- The catacombs of Paris are said to contain the bones of over 3,000,000 peo-ple. The number is added to every year by the removal of bodies from the teries to make room for newcomers This practice has been carried on for over one hundred years, and no person's body remains in a cemetery after a cer-tain number of years unless the lot is held in perpetuity. The majority of lots are only sold for a certain number of

said railroad, the property did not, in consequence of these and other facts, bring more than one-third its real value, and that said sale is therefore illegal and

A BLACK EYE FOR A BLACK MAN. The New York Times now says: "It is a pity that the Southern Republicans who called upon the President-elect a few days since should have accepted as a leader and spokesman that

notorious negro, R. B. Elliott, now of South Carolina."

The same paper goes on to say with reference to "General" Eliiott:

"It is high time that the Republican party in the South rid itself of such men as this same Robert B, Elliott. He has done more to bring disgrace upon it than even the profligate Moses or the weakling Ames. It is true that he is a black man of the deepest hue, but he is not a Southern negro, and has absclutely nothing in common with the perole whom he aims to represent. He was born in Boston, Mass., and was educated in England, remaining for many years in that country. He was never heard of in the South until after the war, and then the chief prominence which he gained was in connection with corrupt politics and disreputable transactions in the Legislature. By his great ability and superior education he might have been an ornament, not only to his race, but to the country. He chose rather to be a selfish and slippery trickster. He has received Congressional and other high honors from the colored people of South Carolina. In return, he has never lost an opportunity of misrepresenting them. He was appointed a special agent of the Treasury some time before the Chicago Convention, and carned his pay by appearing in that meeting for his paymas-ter and against the clearly expressed wishes of his constituents. He now wishes of his constituents. He now seeks prominence to the end that he may have the lion's share in controlling the Federal patronage in South Carolina. For the sake of the party in the South and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that he

Mr. Stephens says that he has seen forty men fighting in the House at one time, and fighting as hard as they could fight. I have never seen the incident in it costs the public less and yields the government more than the old one. of the House from South Carolina whose name was Kiett. Keitt was like some other Congressmen, and like some people who are not Congressmen, fond of the "flowing bowl," and on the day of the "conflict dire" was indisputably drunk. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was then, as he is now, a strong partisan, and was at that time one of the leaders, of the was at that time one of the leaders of the ree Soil party.

Party feeling was very high, and more personal than it is in those 'piping times of peace." Grow came over on the Democratic side on some business, and Keitt resented his presence, and called him a d-d Abolitionist. Grow said he had the right to go over there; but Keitt said if he didn't go back he would make him go; and Grow, seeing he was drunk, said something pleasant in reply; and Keitt, mistaking his meaning, jumped up to strike him and fell down with a great

like an electric shock all over the House that Grow had knocked Keitt down, and without a word a number of gentlemen on each side engaged in the first actual battle between the North and the South. Mr. Stephens says that he never left his seat. In this fight no blood was spilled except from the nose.

Mr. Stephens says that pistols have been fired in the House, and the old gentleman very clearly intimates that he saw the pistol fired. There was an investigation by the House as to who shot the stol, but Mr. Stephens, says: "I said

nothing about what I saw."

I believe it was at the time of the Keitt-Grow fight that a Kentuckian who was outside and wanted to come in to see the row and perhaps join in it. The doorkeeper stopped the Kentuckian, who in continently pulled out his pistol and let drive at the doorkeeper, and missing him shot a messenger through the arm. It was nothing uncommon in those days

for gentlemen to summon each other to the little dueling grounds at Bladens burg, which may be easily seen by those who travel the Baltimore turnpike, about four miles from Washington. Not

The Charlotte Observer of Sunday says the matter out of the hands of Mr. Barnwell, Master for kichland, so that the
property might be soid by the Master of
this county, and the sale take place here.

2d. Because the appeal was not withdrawn in sufficient time to give parties
concerned in the same, and affected thereby an opportunity to protect their interests, the said appeal not having been
withdrawn until the very day of sale,
and only a few minutes before said property was offered for sale.

erous as well as a costly article. Let every owner of a steam engine employ no one but a thorough machinest to work his engine and he will always be safe from explosion, and will save in the long run by having his costly engine in good repair.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1881.

In mount of the bonds of the road, who were awaiting the result of said appent, and ont the floor would go farther than himself to do justice to Gen. Grant, if injustice was being done to him, but the only reason given for the bill was that gentleman's eminent services, to the government, which might or might not be a sufficient reason.

Senator Logan's motion was then defeated, aves 25 noes 29—a party vote extends the consequent sale of the road, who were awaiting the result of said appent, will suffer pecuniary loss by the sum-ry and unexpected withdrawal same and the consequent sale of the road.

4th. Because inasmuch as no public notice was given prior to the sale, on the first Monday in January inst, parties who were awaiting the result of said appent, will suffer pecuniarly loss by the sum-ry and unexpected withdrawal same and the consequent sale of the road.

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4th. Because inasmuch as no public notice was given prior to the sale, on the first Monday in January inst, parties who were awaiting the result of said sale appent, and not expecting the said sale appent, will suffer pecuniarly loss by the sum-ry and unexpected withdrawal same and the consequent sale of the road.

4th. Because inasmuch as no public notice was given prior to the sale, on the first Monday in January inst, parties will suffer pecuniarly loss by the sum-ry and unexpected withdrawal same and the consequent sale of the road.

4th. Because inasmuch as no public notice was given prior to the sale, sively, and took the profits after paying him a small salary. He had been a fisherman, and knew nothing at all of

> holders were forced either to become parties to the same, by selling their bonds at whatever price might be offered, or take the risk of receiving only their provate share from the proceeds of the sale, which, in consequence of the very low price for which said property sold, would be the merest pittance.
>
> 6th. Because the sale of said railroad being the result of ex parte action on the part of the syndicate, or combination formed for the express purpose of buying - By George Eliot's death, sums up the London Academy, we are left with only one living novelist who is absolutely

- Seats in the New York Stock Exchange sell now for \$30,000. The Exchange owns about 2,000,000 worth of real estate, so that the present price of seats practically rates the good-will of the New York Stock Exchange at over \$30,000,000, an absurd and exorbitant figure, only possible under the wild tide of speculation now sweeping through the country. The London Stock Exchange requires an initiation fee of \$750 and yearly dues of \$100. The sixty agents de change in the Paris Bourse make a large deposit with the government; but this is in lieu of bonds as a security for their personal behavior.

— On the first day of the current month a money orders' Act came into force in England, which promises to work a complete revolution in the system of postoffice money orders in vogue there, which is not radically different from our own. The old system was very popular, at least we should suppose so from the fact that during the past eighteen years there were issued 220,691,472 money orders, representing nearly \$2,000,000,000 in gold. Still there was chance for improvement, and the postoffice authoritie think they have taken ad: tage of that chance. The new postal orders are a kind of prioted check, which can be pur-chased at any money order office in the kingdom. Each check has a specific amount printed upon its face, and there are various prices for which these postal money order for £1 under the old system cost 3d.; a check for the same amount may be had for 2d. If a person wishes a check for £1 he has only to ask for one at any money order office, and upon payment of £1 0s. 2d. it will be handed to him at once, saving him the trouble of filling out a blank with details, a proceeding that was formerly necessary, and is now in this country. Another advantage offered by this new system is appreciated by business men. It is that postal and men like him, who are always heard more of after elections than during the at one time, the only condition being thick of a contest, may be sent to the rear and kept there."

Coming from a truly loyal Republican journal, the foregoing is what we call giving a very black eye to a very black man.

Pugilism in Congress.

at one time, the only condition being that they must be used within three months from the day they are bought. Business men who daily send away small sums of money can purchase books of these checks, and thus save themselves the trouble of going to a busy postoffice every time they have to make a remittance such as they would wish to send through the mails. As small a sum as through the mails. As small a sum as 1s. can be sent by check, for which the

> NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
>
> Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of Personal Estate of Mrs. Lucy J. Griffin, deceased, will, on the 3d day of March, 1881, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Administration. Administration.
> T. E. WATKINS, Adm'r.

VOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having demands against the Estate of Newton Scott, deceased, are notified to present the same to the under-signed, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to make payment to the undersigned at once.

WM. McGUKIN, Adm'r. Jan 27, 1881

RAILROAD TAX.

THIS will inform all parties concerned that we will resist the payment of the Savannah Valley Railroad Tax for and on behalf of ourselves and about two hundred clients, who have employed us for that purpose. All others are respectfully invited to unite with us. unite with us.

BROWN & TRIBBLE, ORR & ALLEN. 29 1*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having claims against the Estate of Estjah Griffin, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned at Belton, S. C., properly probated, within the time prescribed by law.

J. C. GRIFFIN, Adm'r.

Jan 27, 1881

Jan 27, 1881

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold at the late residence of

WILL be sold at the late residence of Newton Scott, deceased, on Saturday, 12th day of February next, the following property, to wit:

Two sets of Blacksmith Tools, One lot Carriage Makers' Tools, One lot Wagon Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Cow.

Terms of sale—Cash.

WM. McGUKIN, Adm'r.

Jan 27, 1881 29 3

Jan 27, 1881

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.

THE Plymouth Rock is one of the finest and largest Chickens grown, and is becoming more popular as it is better known. I have a limited number of Eggs known. I have a limited number of Eggs from this stock, and also from other breeds, which are pure, and which I will sell at two dollars per dozen. Orders addressed to me at Anderson, S. C., will receive prompt and careful attention. Persons wishing Eggs should send in their orders at once, stating the kind of Fggs desired, as they will be filled in the order received.

FRANK CHAYTON.

Jan 27, 1881

29

14

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of R. Sanders Smith, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., on the 2nd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from said administration.

The Choses in Action belonging to the estate, and appraised worthless or doubtful,

estate, and appraised worthless or doubtful, will be sold at Anderson C. H. on the above stated day at 11 o'clock a. m.

C. C. SMITH, Adm'r.

Jan 27, 1881 29 5°

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of Miss Lizzie Williams & Co. was dissolved on the first day of January, 1881, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Miss Lizzie Williams. All who are indebted to the firm will pay up at once.

M. E. WILLIAMS, A. M. GUYTON.

Miss Lizzie Williams will continue the business at the Ladies' Store, where she will be pleased to see her customers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Public Schools will find below the amounts, with Poll Tax, belonging to each School District, which they will transfer to their books, being careful to record all claims approved, and not overdraw the amount due their respec

	Dollars.	T'ous.
Fork	. 518	269
endleton	461	308
Jarvin	. 518	275
Brushy Creek	. 613	322
lock Mills		167
entreville		208
Topewell	450	193
Villiamston		200
avannah		214
/arennes		277
Broadway		215
3elton		251
orner		190
Iall		198
Martin		250
Ionea Path		295
Anderson		236
Williamston Spring	550,703,60	100
R. W. TODE	. School	Com.
Jan 27, 1881 29		1

Notice to Fiduciaries.

A LL Administrators. Executors, Guardians and other Fiduciaries, who by law are required to make their returns to the Judge of Probate, are hereby notified to do so during the month of January, 1881, or the penalty of the law will be enforced.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Judge of Probate.

FOR SALE BY

McCully & Taylor. Wagener A. D. Bone,

Georgia Grange Bone and Fertilizer, Empire Guano, Monarch Guano,

Wagener Grange Acid. E respectfully refer to the following parties who have used the above brands the

WE respectfully refer to the following parties who have used the above brands the past year:

E N Adams, Lewis Adams, W E Archer, Chas Anderson, J B Armstrong, J W Ashley, E M Anderson, H H Acker, J E Breazeale, J W Bowle, R A Breazeale, Wm L Bolt, D P Bowen, B J Barrett, Rob't Blanding, W B Bailey, J R Bolt, Chas Bryson, B B Breazeale, Cass Brown, D J Bohanon, T H Burriss, J H Balenine, F Bryce, A E Bohanon, B F Berry, T M Brooks, J A Banister, W A Brownlee, Jas Banister, L S Clinkscales, J R Carler, Doc Cralg, J H Cromer, J S Carwile, Dr A G Cook, L C Chamblee, J C Clark, J G H Cromer, J M Cardin, W McD Cochran, G A Craft, T F Callahan, W G Clark, J G Douthit, B A Savis, C M Duckworth, J B Douthit, J R Duckworth, Ban'l Daly, Dr J P Ducket, A W Elrod, E Evans, E Elrod, D S Elrod, J H Elgin, John Eskew, J J Eaton, J S Erskine, J N Erskine, J W Erskine, A Elrod, W J Freeman, J W Ferguson, Andy Ferguson, Bliza Fraier, Ellas Fisher, S M Geer, W H Glenn, J L Glenn, W S Gray, Ben Gaines, L W Garrison, J J Gilmer, E M Gary, C B C'lmer, W T Grny, W J Gentry, J D George, J L Geer, H E Jray, W T Grubbs, J A Garrison, M C Glazener, W W Humphreys, Wm Harper, Alex Harris, P Hillhouse, Silas Hill, J D Hillhouse, M B Heller, J H Hembree, L M Hall, Wn D Hall, Gus Hagood, Wm Hale, J C Haynie, B Hays, Chas Haynie, Ab J Hall, G Hammond, Mrs E Hunter, W N Humpicut, L D Harris, J L Herron, W T W Harrison, A P J Sembre, J D Hembree, Joshua Holland, C M Hall, Thos Hutchinson, S A Hutchinson, John LHall, W N Hall, M N Hall, J H Ophokins, G Jenkins, J A J Jolly, L W Jones, J D T Jones, Thos Jefferson, J T C Jones, C Junkin, J Jamison, W M Jones, A A Jones, J H Jones, J C Keys, A C Keys, J L Kay, T M King, H Kennedy, John Long, A J Laham, M O Lennon, A Long, Reese Lee, R Litman, S Latimer, D H Latham, Wm Lee, M Lesser, J Lee, J A Langston, A M Molessky, J S McGully, P K Norris, T W Norris, T B Moseley, W T McCown, J R McDaniel, J F McLees, P A Masters, Jas McDowell, J McLain, J H Masters, J S Million, J R McGuller, J H Martin, J A McLe

NEW DRUG STORE. ORR & SLOAN.

Benson Corner, Simpson, Reid & Co's. Old Stand.

WE have just received a complete Stock of FRESH, NEW, PURE and RFLIA-BLE DRUGS, which will give entire satisfaction in quality, and we guarantee prices

BLE DRUGS, which will give entire satisfaction in quality, and we guarantee prices to be as low as the lowest.

We keep PATENT MEDICINES, LAMP GOODS, DRUGS of all descriptions, the oldest and the latest TRUSSES, THERMOMETERS, &c. &c. WHISKEYS, only for medicinal use. PHYSICIANS SUPPLIES a specialty.

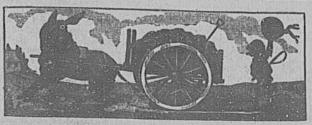
PRESCRIPTIONS compounded carefully day or night.

BOT A call is solicited from our friends.

Jan 20, 1881

ORR & SLOAN.

Soluble Pacific and Anchor Brand Guano. STONO GUANO, STONO ACID, STONO ASH ELEMENT.



"You turn your head, you hold back strong, But no use fussin', Stono's gwine along. HAVE on hand a large stock of ACID and GUANO of the above Standard Brands.

Special inducements offered to parties wanting it by the Car
Load. Liberal terms offered for Cash, Cotton Option or Currency. See me before
making any trade on Fertilizers. My office in the front entrance to "Centennial Build-

W. S. LIGON.